

## DEVIL OF BRAZIL

Mischievous Imp a Creation of The Aborigines.

Is Pictured as Having Strong Spice of Humor and Little Desire to Hurt Human Beings—Has But One Leg.

His color is black, his nose broad and flat. A long, pointed tongue is sticking out of his mouth; the teeth are triangular and sharp; otherwise he has the face of an infant. He has three fingers on each hand, as shown by the traces he leaves on the bark of trees he climbs. His palms are pierced in the middle. His ears are big and he wears a red cloak and cap. He smells of sulphur and his eyes emit a thick, stifling smoke. But his most distinctive characteristic is that he has only one leg; he neither walks nor runs, but jumps along, writes a New York Tribune man.

This is the description compiled from the accounts of many witnesses of Sacy Perere, special indigenous devil of Brazil, whose biography was not long ago published in book form at Sao Paulo. The preface declares that there is so little original, native element in Brazilian culture that it is worth while to preserve whatever there is. So the great Brazilian newspaper, O Estado de Sao Paulo, instituted an inquiry regarding Sacy Perere, who is described as one of the very few tropical native products. Readers were asked to submit whatever they knew or heard concerning this Brazilian representative of the Evil One and the answers were collected in the book entitled "O Sacy Perere" (the Sacy Perere). In the Neue Zürcher Zeitung Dr. A. Usteri publishes extracts from the testimony, out of which Sacy emerges as a fairly harmless, amiable and humorous sort of devil, who, in spite of his terrifying appearance, does not really want to hurt human beings, although he is fond of practical jokes of a rather crude brand.

Sacy Perere is 100 per cent American. He was here before Columbus, for he was invented by the aborigines of Brazil, the Tupi Indians. His name is of Tupi origin, Caa Cy, meaning evil eye, and perere, the jumping one. So Caa Cy Perere, Portugueseified into Sacy Perere, means jumping evil eye. To his above description should be added that, according to a witness of scientific accomplishments, his small comes from sulphur hydrogen (H<sub>2</sub>S).

His one leg has a story, told by old negroes, who have it from their slave ancestors. According to this story, once upon a time the devil decided to give a banquet in his cave. There was plenty of everything and more than plenty of cahaca (sugar cane brandy). The guests got so drunk they could hardly move, and the ensuing confusion gave a chance to a gang of small devils' apprentices to go joyriding to the earth. The devil became enraged and pursued the youngsters, capturing them all except one, whose leg, however, he slashed off. The little devil was the original Sacy, and his offspring were born with one leg only. Now the Sacs are very clever and swift and they can easily put it over on the devil, though they are one-legged.

The Sacy and his gang appear usually during tornadoes, when they ride the wind. They alight on the backs of horses and tie knots in their manes. Sometimes a Sacy is observed on the roof of a house. He scares the passer-by or throws dirt down the chimney.

**Better Not Change Left-Handers.**  
If a child be naturally left handed, it should be allowed to remain so, for an attempt to train it to right-handedness may easily result in making it mentally inferior. Dr. H. Griesbach emphasizes this in an article in the Deutsche Medizinische Wochenschrift (Berlin), explaining that in left-handed persons the speech center is in the right hemisphere of the brain instead of in the left hemisphere, as is the case in right-handed persons.

The result of persistent efforts to make them right-handed may be a speech center that is not predominantly situated on either side, which condition Griesbach says interferes with the differentiation of the hemispheres throughout childhood and adolescence.

He says that once the unilateral hemisphere differentiation is complete, as it is in adults, a re-education from left to right or from right to left-handedness will do no harm to the brain.

## HONORS WENT TO RABBI WISE

Jewish Scholar's Story Considerably Bettered Than Related by His Christian Fellow Guest.

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, head of the New York Free synagogue, rose to an emergency the other night with a fine example of the quiet humor which was characteristic of his father, the founder of the Hebrew Union college of Cincinnati. It was at a dinner at the residence of J. P. Morgan. The guests included men of prominence in various fields of public endeavor. The affair was quite informal, and the addresses were appropriate to this atmosphere.

References to the influence of the Jew in New York life had elicited varied comment, when one of the guests told a story. "I dreamed I died," said he, "and went across the Styx. St. Peter met me on the river

and asked me if I would prefer the Christian heaven or the Hebrew heaven. I told him I'd look them both over and decide. He asked me which I would see first. I said I'd see the Hebrew heaven first, so he led me to it. Everybody was talking business. I told St. Peter I'd have to ask him to take me to the Christian heaven. 'This one is just like New York,' I said."

When this story had received its due meed of mild laughter, Rabbi Wood rose to speak. "It is something of a coincidence, no doubt," said he, "that I should have had a dream very similar to the one that has just been described, but, nevertheless, you may be interested to hear about it. I dreamed I died and went to the land of the hereafter. St. Peter met me, just as he did the previous speaker, with a request to know whether I would prefer the Hebrew heaven or the Christian heaven. I asked if I might see both of them before I decided."

"Of course," he replied, "which will you see first?" "I told him that I had come a great deal into contact with Christians during my career on earth and that I would like to see the Christian heaven first. He took me there, but I only remained a moment. There wasn't any one there."—New York Correspondence in Cincinnati Times-Star.

## All Pages at Right.

Why not print all books in such a way that every page is a right-hand page? asks Dr. L. Winslow of Boston, who claims a patent for his conception of how to do it. He holds that if one has to read pages on one side of a book only this will be held more easily, the eyes will not wander, there will be no necessity for changing the position of the head and neck. Thus reading, especially of big heavy volumes, will be less fatiguing, not only to the eyes, head and neck, but also to the arms and hands.

Mr. Winslow's idea is to print a book so that you read straight ahead from right-hand page to right-hand page, these being numbered consecutively; then, when you have read through to the last right hand page, you turn the book upside down and continue reading as before; what in ordinary books are left hand pages now being right-hand pages. This, of course, involves printing all left hand pages upside down and numbering them consecutively from the back of the book. This would easily be arranged by the printer in laying out the forms, though to get the pagination of a large book correct would require some nice calculation on the printer's part.

## Flag Stayed Right There.

Court etiquette among the reigning families of Europe is not to be lightly considered, and so the story of how the stubbornness of an American doughboy upset an age-old rule of the royal house of Roumania is of more than usual interest.

Some time ago Queen Marie of Roumania accepted an invitation to ride in an American official army car. When the car arrived at the palace gates, the queen at once noted that an American flag flew from the radiator. Before entering the car she requested that the flag be removed, explaining that royal etiquette prevented her riding behind any flag save that of her own country.

Opposition arose immediately. The chauffeur, an American doughboy, announced politely, but none the less firmly, that when the flag came down he came down also, and some one else would have to drive the car. The queen, who by the way, is a granddaughter of the late Queen Victoria of England, graciously conceded the point and the party proceeded on their way.

## Quite Unmoved.

Music shops of any pretensions contain at least one piano for the use of customers, which is a privilege not infrequently abused. An old man entered a fashionable music shop the other day and asked for a certain book of tunes—it was given him—and he sat down and began to play softly.

He was such a long time that the assistants—at first amused—grew weary of the droning noise. The proprietor was summoned. He came forward, and ventured to say, politely, "Do you think you will take the book, sir? Does it suit you?"

The old man looked up in mild surprise, and said softly, "I cannot tell. I have played only half the tunes," and he placidly turned over another leaf.—Edinburgh Scotsman.

## Valuable Invention.

A machine has been invented by a Scotchman that prepares fax for manufacture within a few hours after it has been pulled from the ground.

## With Reservations.

Jeanette always expects something when her father comes home. One day just as he entered she said: "What have you got today, daddy?" He gave her a package of gum and said: "That is for you and brother." She gratefully poked her head and said: "Oh, thank you. I'll divide with brother, but I'll be the guard keeper."

## Foibles of Genius.

Buffon wrote in lace ruffles and Sir Walter Scott liked to array himself in his shooting jacket from six o'clock until dinner time, whilst Guide Reno painted with much pomp and considered himself at his best when dressed magnificently, and had his pupils attend him in silence, ranged around him.

## WATCH YOUR FEET

Important Matter Pertaining to General Health.

Experts Advise Walking "Indian Fashion" in Preference to the "Toeing Out," Which Has Hitherto Been Considered Proper.

(Short Talks on Health, by the United States Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.)

Well-directed feet are now considered to be quite as important to general health as a well-poised head or an erect carriage. Few people seem to realize that many troublesome ailments are caused by flat or weak feet, and attribute the nervous depression, pain in the legs and back and general fatigue to some other cause, when the feet are really at fault, says the United States public health service.

Actual "flat foot" is much less common than is ordinarily thought. On the other hand, "weak foot" is very common, and if not remedied gradually leads to flat foot.

Recent investigations have established the fact that "toeing out" in walking, or standing, puts an added strain on the arch of the feet. Instead of standing and walking with the feet forming an angle of about 45 degrees, as formerly advocated in military and athletic manuals, experts now advocate standing and walking with the toes pointed straight forward. This has been found to be of great assistance in remedying weak and flat feet, and constitutes what is known as walking "Indian fashion."

"Toeing straight" should be practiced for a little while, and it will come easy. Make two parallel lines on the floor, about six inches apart, and walk on them with the toe and heel touching the outside of the line. Follow this up with an exercise such as the following: Stand with the feet parallel, with about two inches between the feet, and rise on the toes anywhere from 20 to 40 times each night and morning. In standing acquire the habit of placing the feet a few inches apart, with the same distance between heels and toes. Keep the body weight equally supported on both feet.

Do not make the mistake of believing that flat feet can be cured by the shoemaker, or by the ordinary arch that is sold in shoe stores. The condition is one that should be treated by an experienced physician when it fails to respond to the measures outlined above.

It is comparatively easy to remedy a tendency to weak or flat feet in children by teaching them the proper walking and standing posture. Parents would do well to teach their children to walk Indian fashion.

## Wives' Work.

Neither Mr. Hamlin nor Squire Heaton is noted as a worker, but their wives are very industrious, and nothing gives either gentleman more pleasure than to boast of the wonderful things that his wife accomplishes.

"I don't know what the Red Cross would have done without my wife," said Mr. Hamlin one day. "She knit twenty-five sweaters, seventy-four pairs of socks and one hundred and fifteen wristlets."

"That's not a bad record," admitted the squire. "In fact, I call it a real good record for an average knitter. Now, I don't know how many articles my wife turned out for the Red Cross; she didn't count them. She started to count them, but when she had knit several hundred articles of every kind she said counting tired her, and she quit. After that she estimated her output by needles."

"By needles? What do you mean by needles?" asked Mr. Hamlin, a little humbly.

"I mean the needles my wife wore out," explained the squire. "She wore out three sets of needles knitting for the Red Cross; and the fourth set was so near wore out when the war ended that they wasn't no thicker than horsehairs."—Youth's Companion.

## Lived Days in Sealed Box.

Joseph Barcroft, a reader of physiology at King's college, England, has lived for six days in a hermetically sealed glass box. The experiment arose out of a 30-year-old controversy as to whether it is possible to calculate the amount of oxygen in the blood from a knowledge of the amount of oxygen in the breath. The test was also made to demonstrate whether it was necessary that airmen should have oxygen apparatus when flying at great heights. It proved that oxygen was necessary to flying men, but it did not show to what height they could fly with safety. While in the box Barcroft kept a record of his sensations and made scientific observations. He said he suffered from sleeplessness, but otherwise did not experience much inconvenience except on the last day, when the atmosphere became extremely rarefied. He then had headaches and nausea.

## SEES GOOD IN THE TEA CUP

Doctor Elliot, Aged Educator, Goes on Record as Having Faith in That Moderate Stimulant.

Dr. Charles W. Elliot, now in his eighty-sixth year, confesses to a deviation from the strict rule of abstinence which cannot but cause concern in the inner circles of moral reform, says the New York World. Though he has always indulged in "stimulants like tea, coffee and alcohol," and in tobacco not at all for more than half a century, he yet finds



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# B. GOLDMAN,

"WHY PAY MORE?"

OCALA,

FLORIDA



a certain virtue in tea drinking. "I have used tea most," he says, "because it seems to me to facilitate the mental effort of writing and speaking."

If the venerable ex-president of Harvard university had merely said that he derived some dietetic benefit from tea, no exception would be taken to the statement. It is his frank admission that he uses tea as a stimulant and finds that it helps his mental processes which will be challenged.

Can there be good in any stimulant? Can the willful excitation of the mind by any kind of brew be other than immoral in its essential nature? All those pure reformers of the drink evil will feel sure that the use of tea has dragged Doctor Elliot's intellect and robbed it of its highest productivity. But what the world has lost in that particular will count as nothing to the self-revelation that this distinguished champion of temperance is not 100 per cent perfect in his prohibition views.

## NEW ROUTES OF NEAR EAST

Railroad Lines Will Be Materially Extended as the Result of Operations of the Great War.

The military operations of the war gave a material boost to railroad development in the near East, says Lewis Heck, in Asia. After their successful campaign at the end of 1917, the British extended their track line from Egypt to Palestine, connecting at Ramleh near Jerusalem. The line then went on to Haifa, which the British are planning to make their great port in the East and the principal terminus on the Mediterranean for a new short-line railroad to Bagdad and India, connecting Egypt and the African possessions with India. The war gave the Bagdad railway extensions in Cilicia, northern Syria and Mesopotamia—British prisoners of war furnishing much of the labor. The tunnels through the Taurus mountains were completed. Trains now run from Constantinople through Aleppo to Nisibis.

At the eastern terminus of the new Bagdad—trains run northward as far as Tekrit. Between Nisibis and Tekrit is an unfinished section of a few hundred miles. Before the war, trains did not run at night on this line, but this was changed by stern necessity. When normal traffic conditions are re-established, the journey from Constantinople to Bagdad and on to the Persian Gulf can be made in a few days.

## Shakespeare Farm to Be Sold.

Among the numerous landed properties which are coming into market during the next few months is one of more than ordinary interest, namely, the London Underwood estate, Buckinghamshire, says the London Telegraph. This belongs to Mrs. Pigott, a member of a family resident in the district for centuries, who has decided to sell. This village has many historical and literary associations, which chiefly center round its westerly portion, where stands the old Elizabethan habitation now known as Shakespeare farm.

It was here, when the house was a wayside hostelry, then named the Old Shippe, that Shakespeare, it is affirmed, used to stay when journeying to and from Stratford-on-Avon.

## GAVE NEW IDEA TO WORLD

Architect Admits He Owe to Lucky Dream Structural Scheme Which Makes Him Famous.

When the new three-story Bahai temple, which is to cost several million dollars, is erected in Chicago, a dream that Louis Bourgeois of New York city struggled with for 12 years to put into plans and designs will have materialized.

More than 25 years ago Bourgeois sat on the sea shore one night tracing out lines he found in the study of the movement of the stars. A wave rushed in over his markings on the sand, and they were lost. Just 12 years ago he heard of the competition for the Bahai temple. He mortgaged his home

and bought a small corner grocery store which his wife, an artist, ran while he worked. Baha 'O' Lah, founder of Bahalism, had adopted nine as the symbolic number of his religious movement, and said his temples should have nine sides, with as many equal gates for the nine great world religions, who wished to unite in one temple.

Bourgeois sketched the idea; but he had to put it in plaster, as he did not know how to carve. So one Sunday a friend taught him. And then he carved the three stories one by one, designing the second only after the first was completed, and the third only when details of the second were final. His model took first prize. And it is probable that Abdul Bahai, present pontiff of Bahalism, will come to Chicago to live.

## BEST FORM OF WIND MOTOR

Machine That Will Work in Perfect Calm Is Recent Invention of a Swedish Manufacturer.

For decades attempts at constructing a wind motor that works so steadily as to be used profitably for generating electricity failed because wind motor and generator were directly connected by a rod, and the quantity of electric current was in direct proportion to the power developed by the motor.

A Stockholm (Sweden) manufacturer succeeded recently in constructing a satisfactory wind motor. While the wind is strong only part of the motor's power is utilized to drive the generator, while the surplus power lifts a heavy weight attached to an endless chain. When the wind is not strong enough to furnish sufficient motor power, of course wholly, the generator is kept in motion by the force of the slowly falling weight.

The famous Swedish engineer, Jansson, figures that the generator is kept working at full capacity even if absolute calm prevails for three days.

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